

End of Year Review

Housing decisions

1. Form follows _____ (function)
2. what is ornamentation added to the basic structure? (decorative design)
3. What are the four factors that influence design? (Style, technology, function and materials)
4. List two of the four types of decorative design and explain each one briefly. (naturalistic, stylized, abstract, geometric)
5. What is the max percentage of income you should spend each month on housing costs? (25-35%)
6. How do physical disabilities have an effect on housing choices? (ie. Wheel chair, no stairs, wider halls, etc.)
7. What is the bottom section of Maslow's hierarchy of needs?

Color

1. How is a tint made? (add white)
2. how is a shade made? (Adding black)
3. how is intensity changed? (Adding gray)
4. how are tertiary colors made? (mix a primary and secondary)
5. what is intensity? (brightness or dullness of a color)
6. The amount of black or white added to a color determines it's _____. (value)
7. Another word for color. (hue)

Elements of design

1. Why are rectilinear forms the most commonly used in homes? (They fit well together)
2. Which is the most important element of design? (space)
3. Explain visual texture. (placed on object using line, color, pattern, etc.)
4. How do Vertical lines make rooms appear: (dignified and tall)
5. Curved lines make rooms appear: (feminine and playful)
6. This line gives a feeling of restfulness and stability (horizontal)
7. unoccupied or empty space surrounding an object (negative space)

Color schemes

1. Name an example of a complementary color scheme?
2. How is a triadic color scheme made? (three colors equally spaced apart on the color wheel)
3. What color scheme does not use color? (neutral or achiromatic)
4. What results when you mix two primary colors? (secondary)
5. explain a monochromatic color scheme. (tints, tones, and shades of one color)
6. a color scheme with three neighboring colors (analogous)
7. Explain a split-complementary color scheme.

Principles of design

1. Unity plus variety equals this (harmony)
2. What is the most pleasing proportion? (2:3)
3. Explain informal balance (not mirror image but visually balanced)
4. name three types of rhythm
5. draw an example of contrast and opposition
6. What is gradation rhythm?
7. What is another name for emphasis? (focal point)

Floor plan symbols

1. Name the symbol as teacher holds it up.
2. 6.
3. 7.
- 4.
- 5.

Floor plans

1. *name the three interior zones of a house.*
2. *common scale is:*
3. *What are two things to keep in mind with interior zones?*
4. *What do traffic patterns do in a home?*
5. *What is the kitchen work triangle comprised of?*
6. *List three rooms that go in a work zone.*
7. *name the two types of accessories.*

Final Jeopardy

How are scale and proportion different?

8. *Explain the difference between shape and form. (1 point)* _____
9. *List the four basic types of lines: (4 points)*
10. *What do diagonal lines do to a room? (1 point)* _____
11. *How does texture effect the upkeep of an object (give an example also) (1 point)*
12. *List the three secondary hues. (3 points)* _____
13. *How are tertiary hues made? (1 points)* _____
14. *How is a monochromatic color scheme made? (don't list colors, tell me how it is made) (1 point)*
15. *List the warm hues/colors: (3 points)*
1. The _____ are used to create the principals of design.
 - a. Lines
 - b. Balance
 - c. Elements of design
 - d. All of the above
2. True or False Large objects and spaces appear heavier than small ones. (1 pt)
3. True or False Objects above eye level appear lighter than objects below eye level (1 pt)
4. True or False Strong contrasts add weight. (1 pt)
5. True or False Opaque materials appear lighter than transparent materials. (1 pt)
6. Which type of balance is considered formal? (1 point)
 - a. Symmetrical
 - b. Asymmetrical
 - c. Radial
 - d. All of the above
7. True or false When Harmony with nature is sought, we should use symmetrical balance.
8. True or false The balance in a room is ever changing due to people moving in and out, light changes and little things like toys getting moved around. (1 point)
9. True or false The French came up with the Golden Mean concept. (1 point)
10. True or false A well designed room would contain all the elements and principles of design in it. (1 pt)
11. According to the Golden Mean, a ratio of _____ is the most pleasing. (1 pt)
 - a. 1:4
 - b. 2:8
 - c. 2:3
 - d. 5:9
12. Colors going gradually in a room from light to dark is what type of rhythm? (1 pt)
 - a. repetition
 - b. gradation
 - c. radial
 - d. contrast
13. Rhythm gives a design direction and it directs the _____. (1 pt)
 - a. Traffic flow
 - b. Light
 - c. Eye
 - d. Feet
14. True or False For a room to truly be in proportion, color, pattern and furniture all have to be used correctly. (1 pt)
15. True or False One can never have too much variety in a room. (1 pt)
16. The two parts of harmony are:
 - a. Unity and variety
 - b. Unity and color
 - c. Variety and intensity
 - d. Color and variety
17. The two types of accessories are:
 - a. functional and useful
 - b. functional and architectural
 - c. functional and decorative
 - d. all of the above
18. Scale is:
 - a. a comparison of one part to the whole
 - b. a comparison of one part to another part
 - c. a comparison of the whole to a house

- d. a comparison of colors in a painting
16. Match the following with the correct answer. (14 points)
- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| a. ____ balance | 1. Provides a feeling of equality. |
| b. ____ symmetrical | 2. Creates an effect by using certain colors, lines, forms or textures in a regular pattern. |
| c. ____ asymmetrical | 3. The center or focus of attention and interest within a e. ____ rhythm |
| d. ____ radial design. | |
| f. ____ emphasis | 4. Describes the ratio of one part to another part or to the whole. |
| g. ____ proportion | 5. Informal balance; visual weight. |
| h. ____ scale | 6. Radiates from a central point. |
| i. ____ harmony | 7. Describes the ratio relative to another object. |
| | 8. Formal balance; a mirror image. |
| | 9. A single unifying theme that relates the components of space. |
17. List the three types of balance below and explain each. (6 points)
18. What is the easiest type of balance to use and recognize and why? (2 pts)
19. Draw a simple picture representing three of the five types of rhythm we discussed in class and identify each. (6 points)
20. How can repetition be created in a room (be specific)? (1 pt)
21. List two examples of architectural emphasis. (2 points)
22. What are the two guidelines that must be followed for emphasis to be successful? (2 pts)
23. List two ways to create emphasis in a room. (2 points)
24. How are scale and proportion different? (1 pt)
25. What room in a house is a good example of unity according to class discussion? (1 pt)
1. What is a circulation/traffic pattern? (1 point)
- Where a car can pull into a driveway.
 - Where furniture is located.
 - The route we use to walk from one place to another.
 - Creating circles on walls using accessories.
2. What are the three parts a work triangle in the kitchen is comprised of? (1 pt)
- Pantry, sink and oven
 - Fridge, pantry and sink
 - Island, pantry and fridge
 - Fridge, sink and oven
3. Where should a service entrance be close to? (1 point)
- Kitchen
 - Dining room
 - Living room
 - Bathroom
4. How much space should be allowed for circulation paths? (1 pt)
- 2-3 ft
 - 3-4 ft
 - 4-5 ft
 - 5-6 ft
5. What scale is most commonly used for residential plans? (1 point)
- 1/3 in = 1 ft
 - 1/4 in = 1 ft
 - 1/2 in = 1 ft
 - 1 in = 1 ft
6. What is the ideal diameter for the primary conversation area? (1 pt)
- 2-5 ft
 - 4-7 ft
 - 6-9 ft
 - 8-12 ft
7. What is the minimum dining space for four people? (1 point)
- 60 feet
 - 70 feet
 - 80 feet
 - 94 feet
8. How much space should be on each side of the bed so a person can walk around it? (1 point)
- 2 inches
 - 12 inches
 - 22 inches
 - 32 inches
9. How large should a dressing circle be? (1 point)
- 12 inches
 - 22 inches
 - 32 inches
 - 42 inches
10. The two types of accessories are: (2 pts)
11. We discussed/took notes regarding roles of accessories. Write down two roles of accessories below. (2 pts)
12. List four of the basic categories of accessories. (4 pts)
13. Give an example of how to emphasize a wall using accessories. (1 pt)
14. Finish the sentence: A bare wall is.... (1 pt)
15. Indicate which of the following are guidelines we discussed in class for the placement of wall hangings.

- _____ Even numbered groupings are more pleasing to the eye.
- _____ The center of the picture should be 5 ½ feet off the floor.
- _____ It is ok to have several dominant wall groupings in a room.
- _____ Hang pictures against patterned wall paper to add focus to the picture.
- _____ Remember the Golden Mean.
- _____ Keep an imaginary line/shape around the outside of the grouping.
- _____ The type of balance is used in the room should be used in the grouping.
- _____ It is best to do a trial grouping on the actual wall so that you can see what it really looks like.

16. List two of the rooms found in each of the following areas: (6 points)

- a. living/social area: 1. _____ 2. _____
- b. sleeping/private area: 1. _____ 2. _____
- c. service/work area: 1. _____ 2. _____

17. List two room relationships that are important in regards to the circulation pattern in a home.

18. Identify four mechanical or architectural functions (things that are part of the structure of the house) that must be considered when placing furniture. (4 points)